

**Claim Amendments:**

Please amend the claims as indicated:

1. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:  
a video decoder to receive a video input stream having one or more first motion vectors,  
the video decoder to provide decoded video and the first first-motion vectors  
associated with the video input stream-;  
a first memory coupled to the video decoder to store the first motion vectors; andvectors;  
a scaler coupled to the decoder to receive the decoded video and to provide a scaled  
video; video; and  
an encoder coupled to the scaler and the first memory to provide a compressed  
representation of the scaled video using the first motion vectors saved in the first  
memory.

2. (Original) The system of claim 1 further comprising:  
a second memory coupled to the video decoder to store a representation of the decoded  
video.

3. (Original) The system of claim 2, wherein the representation of the decoded video  
is the decoded video.

4. (Original) The system of claim 2, wherein the scaler is a down-scaler.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the video encoder has a vector  
generation portion that provides second motion vectors based on the first motion vectors saved in  
the first memory.

7. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein a specific vector of the second motion  
vectors is based on a plurality of vectors of the first motion vectors.

8. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein a specific vector of the second motion vectors is based on an average of at least two vectors of the first motion vectors.

9. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein a specific vector of the second motion vectors is based on a most frequently occurring vector of the first motion vectors.

10. (Original) The system of claim 6, wherein the video input is an MPEG data input stream.

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11. (Currently Amended) A method comprising ~~the steps of~~:  
determining a plurality of first motion vectors associated with a compressed first video image;  
storing the plurality of first motion vectors (a stored plurality of first motion vectors);  
generating one or ~~more~~second ~~more~~ motion vectors based on the stored plurality of first motion vectors; and  
generating a compressed second video image based upon one or ~~more~~second ~~more~~ second motion vectors, wherein the second video image is a scaled representation of the first video image.

12. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11 further comprising ~~the step of~~:  
storing a representation of the first video image after ~~the step of~~ determining; and  
wherein ~~the step of~~ generating a compressed second video image includes generating the compressed second video image based on the one or more second motion vectors and a second video image, wherein the second video image is a representation of the first video image.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the scaled representation is a scaled-down representation.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 12, wherein ~~the step of~~ generating the one or more second motion vectors includes averaging at least a portion of the plurality of first motion vectors to represent a vector in the one or more second motion vectors.

16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 12, wherein ~~the step of~~ generating the one or more second motion vectors includes selecting a most frequently occurring vector in a portion ~~of the~~ of the plurality of first motion vectors to represent a vector in the one or more second motion vectors.

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17. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein ~~the step of~~ generating the one or more second motion vectors includes averaging at least a portion of the plurality of first motion vectors to represent a vector in the one or more second motion vectors.

18. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein ~~the step of~~ generating the one or more second motion vectors includes selecting a most frequently occurring vector in a portion of the plurality of first motion vectors to represent a vector in one or more of second motion vectors.

19. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein a number of vectors in the one or more second motion vectors that represents the second video image is different than a number of vectors in the plurality of first motion vectors that represent the first video image, and wherein the second video image is a representation of the first video image.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the number of vectors in the one or more second motion vectors is less than the number of vectors in the plurality of first motion vectors.

21. (Canceled)

22. (Withdrawn) A video processing device comprising:  
a video input to receive a compressed video input stream utilizing motion vectors;  
a downscaling and decompression module responsive to the video input, the downscaling  
and decompression module to perform compressed video decoding of the  
compressed video input stream;  
a memory buffer, the memory buffer responsive to the downscaling and decompression  
module;  
a video encoder, the video encoder responsive to the downscaling and decompression  
module and responsive to the memory buffer; and  
wherein the memory buffer stores motion vectors retrieved by the downscaling and  
decompression module when processing the compressed video input stream to  
produce a downscaled and decompressed video stream and wherein the encoder  
retrieves the motion vectors from the memory buffer in connection with encoding  
the downscaled and decompressed video stream.

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23. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 22, further comprising a  
second memory buffer responsive to the downscaling and decompression module, the second  
memory buffer to store video data frames provided by the downscaling and decompression  
module.

24. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 23, wherein the video encoder  
is responsive to the second memory buffer.

25. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 24, further comprising an  
output buffer, the output buffer responsive to the video encoder.

26. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 22, wherein a set of motion  
vectors is determined based upon the motion vectors from the memory buffer and wherein the  
video encoder uses the set of motion vectors to encode the downscaled and decompressed video  
stream.

27. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 26, wherein the set of motion vectors is determined by performing an averaging operation on motion vectors retrieved from the memory buffer.

28. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 26, wherein the set of motion vectors is determined by performing a voting operation with respect to motion vectors from the memory buffer.

29. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 28, wherein the voting operation identifies the most frequently occurring motion vector.

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30. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 29, wherein the voting operation also includes a tie breaking function, and wherein the tie breaking function uses a random method to select among the candidate motion vectors.

31. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 29, wherein the voting operation also includes a tie breaking function, and wherein the tie breaking function uses a predetermined pattern of choices to select among candidate motion vectors.

32. (Withdrawn) The video processing device of claim 31, wherein a control input is used to set integer values of s and t, where t is an integer greater than one, and where s is an integer greater than zero but less than t, and where a resulting image represented by the downscaled and decompressed video stream is  $s/t$  of the size of the image represented by the compressed video input stream.

33. (Withdrawn) A method of processing video data, the method comprising:  
receiving a compressed video input stream;  
downscaling and decompressing the compressed video input stream to produce a  
downscaled and decompressed video stream;  
determining a set of motion vectors associated with the compressed video input stream in  
connection with the step of downscaling and decompressing;  
storing the set of motion vectors in a memory;  
retrieving the set of motion vectors from the memory; and  
using the set of motion vectors retrieved from the memory in connection with encoding  
the downscaled and decompressed video stream.

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34. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 33, further comprising storing video data  
frames provided by the downscaling and decompression module into a second memory.

35. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 34, further comprising using data video frames  
retrieved from the second memory in connection with encoding the downscaled and  
decompressed video stream.

36. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 33, further comprising producing an encoded  
video stream and storing the encoded video stream into an output memory.

37. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 36, further comprising determining a second  
set of motion vectors based upon the motion vectors retrieved from the memory wherein the  
encoder uses the second set of motion vectors to encode the downscaled and decompressed video  
stream to produce the encoded video stream.

38. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein the second set of motion vectors is  
determined by taking an average of motion vectors from the memory.

39. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein the second set of motion vectors is  
determined by performing a voting operation with respect to motion vectors from the memory.

40. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 39, wherein the voting operation determines the most frequently occurring motion vector.

41. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 39, wherein the voting operation further includes a tie breaking function, and wherein the tie breaking function uses a random method to select among the candidate motion vectors.

42. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 39, wherein the voting operation further includes a tie breaking function, and wherein the tie breaking function uses a predetermined pattern of choices to select among candidate motion vectors.

43. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 33, wherein a control input is used to set integer values of s and t, where t is an integer greater than one, and where s is an integer greater than zero but less than t, and wherein a resulting image represented by the downscaled and decompressed video stream is  $s/t$  of the size of the image represented by the compressed video input stream.

44. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device comprising:  
a compressed video input stream that utilizes frame deltas and motion vectors;  
a first interface into a first external memory buffer;  
a second interface into a second external memory buffer to store motion vectors;  
a third interface into a third external memory buffer to store final compressed output;  
a control input to set integer values of s and t, where  $t=2,3,\dots$  and  $s=1,2,\dots,t-1$ ;  
a downscaling decompression block that performs full compressed video decoding  
connected to the first external memory buffer and second external memory buffer  
where the resulting image is  $s/t$  the size of the original;  
a compression block that performs simplified compressed video encoding connected to  
the first external memory buffer, the second memory buffer, and the third external  
memory buffer;  
said downscaling decompression block storing motion vectors decoded from the input  
stream into the second external memory buffer; and  
said compression block reading motion vectors from the second external memory buffer  
and writing its output into the third external memory buffer.

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45. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to claim 44  
wherein at least one of the second and third external memory buffers is the same as the first  
external memory buffer.

46. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to claim 44  
wherein at least one of the second and third external memory buffers is internal to the device.

47. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to claim 44  
wherein the compression method is based on an MPEG compression scheme utilizing frame  
difference with motion vectors where fragments used in connection with the MPEG compression  
scheme are macroblocks, where the motion vectors are of the form  $[(X,Y),(\Delta X_1, \Delta Y_1)]$  or  
 $[(X,Y),(\Delta X_1, \Delta Y_1), (\Delta X_2, \Delta Y_2)]$ , and where  $(X,Y)$  denotes a current macroblock and each  $(\Delta X_k,$   
 $\Delta Y_k)$  denotes a motion vector component from reference frame  $k$ .

48. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to claim 47 where the fragments are any fragment other than the standard square macroblocks of MPEG, and where motion estimation is a required step of compression.

49. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to claim 44 wherein the motion vectors obtained by the decompression unit are stored and then later retrieved by the compression block.

50. (Withdrawn) The compression video transcoder device of claim 49, where a new set of motion vectors is built as follows, each k-th motion vector  $(\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_{\text{new}} = \text{AVERAGE}((\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_A, (\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_B, \dots, (\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_M)$ , where M is greater than one.

51. (Withdrawn) A compressed video transcoder device according to 49 where in a new set of motion vectors is built as follows, each k-th frame motion vector  $(\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_{\text{new}} = \text{VOTE}((\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_A, (\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_B, \dots, (\Delta X_k, \Delta Y_k)_M)$  and where the VOTE function retrieves the most frequently occurring vector, with any method to break ties involving an arbitrary choice or a pattern of choices among the candidate vectors.

52. (Withdrawn) A method of processing a video data stream, the method comprising:  
initializing a frame encoder;  
selecting a macroblock of the video data stream to be encoded;  
retrieving motion vectors associated with the macroblock from memory,  
building a new motion vector based on the motion vectors retrieved from memory; and  
building a delta macroblock based on the new motion vector.

53. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 52, wherein the motion vectors were stored in memory during a previous video decoding process.

54. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 53, further comprising performing a discrete cosine transform for data blocks within the macroblock to produce a transformed macroblock.

55. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 54, further comprising quantizing the transformed macroblock to produce a quantized macroblock.

56. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 55, further comprising variable length encoding the quantized macroblock to produce an encoded macroblock.

57. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the first memory comprises a hard drive.

58. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the first memory coupled to the video decoder is to store all motion vectors used to build a frame of the video input stream.

59. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the scalar further comprises a select input, wherein the encoder is operative in a reuse mode to provide the compressed representation of the scaled video using the first motion vectors saved in the first memory in response to the select input having a first state, and the encoder is further operative to determine the motion vectors in a normal mode such that the encoder does not use the first motion vectors in response to the select input having a second state.

60. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the system further comprises a scaling input to indicate an amount of scaling to be implemented by the scaler.

61. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein:  
the video decoder is to receive the video input stream has a first set of motion vectors representing a first frame of video, where the one or more first motion vectors being at least a portion of the first set of motion vectors, and a second set of motion vectors representing a second frame of video;  
and  
the first memory coupled to the video decoder to simultaneously store the first set of motion vectors and the second set of motion vectors.

62. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the scalar further comprises a select input, wherein the first memory is enabled to save the motion vectors in response to the select input

having a first state, and the first memory is disabled from saving the motion vectors in response to the select input having a second state.

63. (New) The system of claim 1, wherein the decoder and encoder are part of a transcoder processor.

64. (New) The system of claim 11, wherein the storing the first motion vectors includes storing the first motion vectors on a hard drive.

65. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the plurality of first motion vectors include all motion vectors used to build a frame of the compressed first video image.

66. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein generating the compressed second video image based upon one or more second motion vectors occurs in response to a reuse mode indicator being detected; and a generating a compressed third video image in response to a normal indicator, where motion vectors are not reused in response to a normal mode indicator being detected.

67. (New) The method of claim 11, further comprising receiving a scaling indicator to indicate an amount of scaling to be applied to the compressed second video image.

68. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein storing the plurality of first motion vectors further storing the plurality of first motion vectors in response to a mode indicator being in a first state.